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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

News from Europe comes fast and thick now, and the positions of the belligerent powers are becoming more and more defined. From the imperfect telegraphic news it appears that the Prussian army is moving and striking in two directions. One wing is acting against the Southwestern German States, whose troops are concentrating about Frankfort; the other is marching into and through Saxony, whose Capital has fallen into Prussian hands. Why the Austrians are thus losing valuable time, is hard to tell. At present only one picket seems to be across the border. If they had hurried on and thrown large masses on the Prussians they might have defeated them and threatened Berlin with their cavalry. It would be too hasty to say they are badly led; but we should not at all wonder if such was the fact. It was so in Italy. It has always been so. The soldiers good; the Generals bad—makes the former only food for the mouth of the cannon.

The Prussian army operating in western Germany must have made movements of great rapidity. Hanover, at least the north of it, seems to be completely over-run. Hesse Cassel lies prostrate at their feet, and Hesse Darmstadt seems to have paid dearly for its temerity. A battle near Frankfort is imminent, and its result will decide the question in that part of the country. The Prussian army have comparatively easy work there. Their opponents are composed of too many elements to harmonize and work well together. The point of gravity lies rather in Saxony. There will be fought—may be there has been fought—one of those battles deciding the fate of nations, which occur only once or twice in a century. Liepseig has seen one; Dresden may now see the other. But what does it mean, when the telegraph says France, at Prussia's request, has consented to guard the latter's interests in Austria and Bavaria? Does it simply mean that French representatives are to exercise a special care over Prussian interests, in the absence of representatives of that power? or does it mean more? It is either mockery or a sentence of deep meaning. A few days will show. They will throw more light on all these movements and enable us to give them to our readers with more details. For the present this meagre sketch must suffice.

Beteer.—Some days ago we made a call on the *Citizen* for an explanation of the action of the County Convention on the question of the Senatorship. It was made but did not fall under our observation. Three delegates to that body—one of them the Secretary who read the resolutions—certainly the resolution in favor of Gov. Curtin, was reported and adopted precisely as passed. But the admission is also made that this was at the close of a long session; that the Secretary, in a hurry himself, read rapidly; and the vote was taken on the whole set without division. The expression is that the matter was dispatched in a "jiffy."

James H. Lane, United States Senator from Kansas, committed suicide at Leavenworth on the 1st inst. He was born in Indiana, and was a Representative in Congress from that State in 1853 to 1855, settled in Kansas, quarreled with Mr. Jenkins, of Pensylvania, about a well of water, killed him, was indicted for murder, tried and acquitted; was chosen a member of the United States Senate. During the early part of the rebellion he was commissioned Brigadier General of volunteers. There is a taint of insanity in his family.

The following are the Democratic nominees of Venango county: Congress, Gen. A. B. McCalmont; Senate, Francis Merrick; Assembly, Capt. Wm. Hasson; President Judge, C. Heydrick; Associate Judge, Samuel F. Dale; Prothonotary, Capt. Jas. P. Newell; Register and Recorder, Alpheus M. Hoover; Commissioner, George S. McCartney; Auditor, James Bryden.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A number of New Orleans officials are to make a trip north.

—Five noblemen are said to own one-fourth of the land in all Scotland.

—The 112th Commencement of Columbia College was held in New York last week.

—The Italians in New York are enthusiastic at the prospect of Italian independence and unity.

—Total amount received up to the 28th inst., by the N. Y. Excise Commissioners, for licenses, $1,104,000.

—Two New York chaps propose to cross the Atlantic the present season in a full-rigged vessel twenty-six feet long.

—Gen. Fitz Henry Warren announces himself as an independent Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of Iowa. He declares himself for the Baltimore platform of 1864, and "in opposition to unqualified negro suffrage."

—It is said that, at the late Fenian war council at the New York headquarters, it was determined to inaugurate a new movement of great magnitude immediately, but members are sworn to the strictest secrecy, and the public must, therefore await developments.

—The Postmaster at New York has issued an order providing that after the end of the present quarter all lottery, policy and ticket dealers, gift jewelry houses, and immoral pictures and book sellers, will not be permitted to have boxes at the General Post-office.

—Ex-Gov. Thomas Carney, Gen. Blunt, and Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, are mentioned as competitors of Senator Pomeroy, for the United States Senatorship from Kansas, rendered vacant by the expiration of the term of office, of the latter, at the close of the present Congress.

—A call has been issued, signed by Gens. Logan, Palmer, Haynie, and other distinguished soldiers of Illinois, for a mass convention of the "Grand Army of the Republic" of that State—a political organization of military men—to be held at Springfield on the 12th of July.

—Capt. Philip R. Forney, of the Fourth Regulars, a son of Col. Forney, has been dismissed the service. He was tried in San Francisco by court martial, for disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The sentence of the court has been approved by Gen. McDowell, commanding the Pacific Department.

—John Whitton, driver for a telegraph construction train in Leavenworth, Kansas, had occasion to lift the telegraph line off the ground, when a flash of lightning struck the line at that point, tearing it into small pieces and instantly killing him. The men who saw the accident state that they observed a ball of fire as large as a man's fist issue from Whitton's breast.

—The continued ill health of General Hooker from a severe attack of paralysis has decided the War Department to relieve him in command at New York, and he will be granted a long leave of absence. General John Pope will succeed General Hooker in command of the Department of the East. General Hancock will succeed General Pope in the West, and General John M. Scofield, who has lately returned from Europe, will be sent to Baltimore.

CITY ITEMS.

Splendid Congress Gaiters.
At No. 60 Fifth street.

Fourth of July
Congress Gaiters at No. 60 Fifth street.

Lowest Prices
For Congress Gaiters, at No. 60 Fifth street.

The Congress Gaiters,
At No. 60 Fifth street, don't rip with one day's wear.

Best Assortment
Of Congress Gaiters in the city, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Ladies' Splendid Congress Gaiters.
selling at No. 60 Fifth street for a very small price.

Call Early
And buy a pair of Congress Gaiters, for the Fourth, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
For the hair. It has no equal for promoting the growth of hair. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets.

Dress Goods
Closing at a great reduction on former prices, on the northeast corner or Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Cold Alpacas
At a bargain on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Prints and Muslins.
A good assortment just opened, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Lace Mantles.
Black and White, at all prices on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Stocks and Bonds—Large Sale at Auction.
The very large and valuable list of stocks and Bonds belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Bakewell is to be sold this evening, by order of his executors, on the second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 105 Smithfield street. See advertisement.

Steamboat Pic-nic Excursion.
The First Congressional Disciples will hold their annual pic-nic near lock No. 2, Monongahela river, July 4th. The party will start from Neville Hall, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, at six o'clock a. m. We cordially invite our friends to accompany us. Single tickets two dollars. Gentleman and lady three dollars.

We Would Suggest
To any of our readers who may wish to provide themselves, for cases of emergency, with a bottle of good Whisky, that Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, has a lot of Rye Whisky, manufactured expressly for him, by Thomas Bell, about five years ago, which, for excellency, has, we think, not its equal in the city. It is a pure article. We speak knowingly.

Refrigerators, Ice Chests.
Four and five minute Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Water Filters, Meat Safes, Bath Tubs, and a full line of goods generally, suitable for the heated term. Our stock is the largest, our variety the best, and our prices the lowest to be found anywhere west of the mountains. Call and see, at 124 Wood street, south side, five doors above Fifth st.
W. W. Bradshaw.

Unprecedented Bargains of Hats.
At the extensive and popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 128 Wood street, we are now selling off all that immense stock of Gents' fine fashionable Felt Hats, Men and Boys' Straw Hats, Ladies' and Misses', trimmed and untrimmed, Sea Sides, Sun Hats, Hamilton's and Derby's, at a great sacrifice, in order to close out our stock of Summer Goods. Therefore you may expect great bargains.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya
The Three best known Tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession.
Caswell, Mack & Co.,
Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.
For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists.
mh23-Tdwsm

Charms.
Holl's Journal of Health has the following: Even in these late ages, the horse-shoe is not unfrequently seen nailed over the door of the cabin or cottage to "charm" away misfortune or to "keep off" disease. Children can be found at school, any day, with little bags of brimstone attached to their necks by a string, to "keep off" some malady. There are many young gentlemen and ladies who have half a dozen "charms" attached to their watch-chains, it being a remnant of the ancient superstition. We give a pitying smile at these absurdities, for we know them to be unavailing. But there are "charms" against human ills which are powerful to save from physical, mental, and moral calamity! Such charms as may be found in the way of pretty gaiters and shoes, at Robinson's, No. 61 Market street. Charming little slippers for charming feet are sold at charmingly low prices. For great bargains, call at Robinson's. His stock is large, well assorted and new.

The Great Acclimating Tonic
Wherever Hostetter's Bitters, the celebrated American preventive of climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor, and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that its reputation, exclusively, as a protection against Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the *only* stimulant which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United states it is considered the most essential and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Washington Rumors—Congress will not take a Recess. Internal Revenue Receipts for Customs Exceed Anticipations.
New York, July 2.—The morning papers have the following specials from Washington.

It is now deemed certain Congress will not take a recess for the Fourth of July, the western members opposing the proposition.

Ex-Brigadier General Henry A. Morrow has been appointed Collector of the port of Detroit.

Secretary Fessenden, in December, 1864, estimated the receipts for customs for the fiscal year ending last Saturday at $70,000,000, whereas they have actually exceeded $120,000,000. His total estimates of revenue were about $156,000,000 below the actual receipts.

Weekly Statement of New York Banks.
New York, July 2.—The money market is easy, at 6@7 per cent. for Call Loans. Sterling dull, at 108@109. Gold irregular, unsettled and firmer; opening at 154⅞, declining to 153⅝, advancing to 153⅞, and closing at 154⅝. Government still and without decided change. Freights to Liverpool firmer for corn.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $226,884,168; Increase, $2,447,790. Specie, $27,767,218; Decrease, $106,873. Circulation, $26,706,622; Increase, $121,220. Legal Tender, $81,[illegible]; Increase, $262,122. Deposits, $200,[illegible]; Increase, $2,587,284.

Arrival of Steamer Cuba—No Military Collision of Importance—Sedesin Entered by the Prussians.
Halifax, N. S., July 2.—The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool on the 23d via Queenstown on the 24th of June, has arrived. Her dates are three days later. No collision of any importance had occurred between the belligerents. The Prussians have entered Austrian Silesia.

Senator Brown Decl—s Re-election—Arrival of Gold Dust from Fort Benton.
St. Louis, July 2.—Senator Brown publishes an address to the people of Missouri, declining re-election to the United States Senate.

$500,000 in gold dust arrived from Fort Benton within the past three days.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Boston—No Serious Collision Yet Taken Place Between the Contending Forces—A Ministerial Crisis in England—Dissolution of Parliament Thought Inevitable—Liverpool Markets.

Sandy Hook, July 2.—The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st, has arrived with dates two days later.

London, June 20.—*Evening*—No serious collision has yet taken place between the Austrian and Prussian forces. Battles are expected at Frankfort and Saxony, or at Silesia.

Owing to the adverse vote on the reform bill, there is a ministerial crisis in England. It is believed the ministers will tender their resignation.

Liverpool, June 21,—P. M.—The English commercial crisis continues.

The Queen is at Balmoral.

The resignation of the Ministers or dissolution of Parliament is thought inevitable.

Liverpool, June 21, 4 P. M.—The cotton sales to-day amounted to 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is heavy, with a declining tendency. Middling uplands, 12¼d. Breadstuffs buoyant and firm. Provisions firm. Consols closed at 89⅞@90 for money. U. S. Five-Twenties, 69; Illinois Central, 76; Erie, 41@44½.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week as footing up at 48,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators, and 3,250 bales to exporters. The market is still, with a downward tendency, and quotations have declined 1-16d on American, and ½d on other descriptions. Stock in port, 1,043,000 bales, including 445,000 bales of American.

The Breadstuffs market is generally firm and upward, with an advance on all qualities. Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report: Flour buoyant, with an advance of 6@9 1d ₱ bbl. Wheat upward, with an advance of 2@3 1d ₱ cwt; Winter Red Southern, Hall 9s 9d.

Provision Market.—The provision market is generally firmer, except Bacon, which is easier. Beef firmer and slightly advanced. Pork firm and upwards with an advance of 2s 6s. Bacon easier.

Produce—The Brokers' Circular reports ashes quiet and sales small; 28s for Pots, and 28s 6d for Pearls. Petroleum dull at 1s 6d @2 for refined.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, June 23.—Cotton—sales to-day of 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporting. The market is buoyant with an advance of ⅛@¼, of a penny since the favorable advices by the Africa. Middling Uplands are quoted at 12@12⅛d.

Breadstuffs—The market is inactive but firm.

Provisions—The market is quiet and steady.

London, Saturday Evening, June 23.—Consols closed at 89⅞@90, for money. American Stocks—United States 5-20s, 69; Erie, 44; Illinois Central Railroad, 75@76.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Cuba—The Italian Army Cross the Mincio and are Unopposed—The Russians Advance into Bohemia without Resistance—A Collision Between Prussians and Austrians at Silesia—France Maintains Full Liberty of Action—Movement of Russian Troops Denied—Military Revolt at Madrid—Arrest of Gen. Prim by the French—Bavaria Hesitates—Austria Resolved on Concentrating her Strength for Supremacy—Prussian Troops on Austrian Soil—Cotton Destroyed by the Prussians—Election of Hesse Cassel by Prussians—Reinforcements for the Austrian Army—Venice and Trieste in a State of Siege—Victor Emanuel Left for Camp—He Issues a Manifesto to the Italians—Italian Military Declaration of War—Capture of a Hanoverian Ship, &c., &c.

Latest by the Cuba—By Telegraph to Queenstown—*London June, 24.*—The Italian army crossed the Mincio, on the 23d inst., entirely unopposed. The Prussians left a small garrison at Dresden, and advanced into Bohemia, without resistance.

A collision has occurred between the Austrians and Prussians in Silesia, when the former retired. Nothing authentic is known concerning the communication made by France to Austria.

The Vienna papers say that France denies having made any agreement with Prussia. She maintains full liberty of action. If Austria does not menace Venetia, or attack Italy if successful, and does not advance beyond Milan, France will not interfere, but assist at the conclusion of a definite peace, and further proposes to Italy to pay annually her the remuneration, by Austria, of the fruits of victory.

St. Petersburg advices deny there has been any movement of Russian troops, and say that nonintervention continues to be the policy of Russia.

A military revolt broke out in Madrid on the 22d. The insurgents furnished the populace with arms. Barricades were thrown up, and, after an obstinate resistance, the insurgents surrendered at discretion. Nanez was slightly wounded.

General Prim has been arrested at Bayonne by the French authorities.

The Paris Bourse closed unsettled yesterday, at 62f 50c for Rentes.

The London *Observer* says that a motion will be made in the House of Commons, expressing confidence in the ministry, and requesting favorable consideration of the reform measure at the next session, if the ministers do not announce a dissolution of Parliament.

It is stated that the nine Swiss cantons whose levies are concentrated at Frankfort, are much discouraged at the aspect of affairs, and are greatly disposed to complain. Austria thrust them into danger before she was able to protect them.

It is rumored that Bavaria hesitates at present to take active part in the campaign, on the ground that Austria is beaten.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says there is a general belief that Austria is resolved on concentrating all her strength in the effort to secure supremacy in Germany, and that the final issue of swords as well as ships, will surrender Venice, if the Italians are willing to come to an amicable understanding.

The *Times*, speaking of the apparent delay on the part of Austria, observes that the Austrians no doubt have some reason for their apparent inactivity. Italy and Prussia are ready, their troops are eager, and their obvious interest is to be successful at the beginning of the campaign.

The *Daily News* thinks that inactivity has been imposed under sagacious counsel.

The Prussian troops entered Austrian territory near Oderberg, in Upper Silesia, on the night of the 21st. The movements of the troops are kept very secret. Nothing more than reconnoissances appear to have been made by the Austrians in Upper Silesia.

The Prussians continued to fortify themselves at Dresden.

Vienna papers assert that the town of Zittau had been destroyed by the Prussians in consequence of the refusal of the inhabitants to pay war contributions.

The Prussians have taken the Electo of Hesse and his Minister of War prisoners, and sent them as state to Fortress Minden.

The Saxon army had succeeded in joining the Austrians. It was also reported that the Hanoverian troops had effected a junction with the Federal army corps at Frankfort. They amount to 60,000. The headquarters of Prince Alexander are to be transferred to Frankfort.

The Oldenberg Minister at the Diet was recalled to Mecklenburg and expected to follow the federal council.

Switzerland has been officially informed that hostilities commenced on the 22d.

The Austrians had declared Venice and Trieste in a state of siege.

The Italian van out posts at Alpaiso were attacked by Italian volunteers on the 22d, several shots were exchanged.

It is officially denied at Berlin, that Prussia ordered reoccupation in the countries they have entered.

The *Times* states that the Queen will not return from Scotland till the morning of the 30th, therefore the expected explanations cannot be given to Parliament until that day. It is extensively believed that the Queen will give her ministers their options as to a dissolution of Parliament. The *Times* thinks a dissolution possible, but improbable.

The *Star* thinks the prospect of a dissolution is clear, and believes the Queen has not the slightest objection.

Public meetings were being held in the large towns in support of the Government and reform.

The *Globe* officially announces the appointment of Sir John Peter Grant, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, as Governor of Jaluca.

The cattle disease has been broken out in Ireland, and vigorous measures had been taken to stamp out the infection. The returns showed a large decrease of the disease in England.

The shareholders of the Consolidated Bank Company had confirmed the arrangement made for a resumption of business. It was intended to re-open the bank on the 2d of July, should no legal difficulties prevent.

The Duke of Endenburg, Prince Alfred, was paying a three days' visit to Liverpool, and performing sundry public services, among other things inaugurating the new docks at Birkenhead. He was greatly honized.

France.—The *Constitutionel* professes out the pacific bias of the Emperor's letter, and says that peace has the preference and the best wishes of the Emperor, and his hope must be also that, since having positively dictated that France would not engage in war under a decisive state of things, no belligerent would assume the responsibility of provoking it by creating such a position.

The Circulation of the Bank of France show an increase of nearly fourteen and a half millions.

The Bourse on the 23d was firm. Rentes closed at 62f.

Italy.—Victor Emanuel left Florence for Camp on the 21st, and received an enthusiastic ovration on his way to the railroad depot. He arrived at Cremona on the same day.

Le Italia announces that the King received Kossuth on the 20th.

Garibaldi had arrived at Florence and assumed the Government. He was well received.

The declaration of war against Austria caused great rejoicing throughout Italy. The Chamber of Deputies adopted by a large majority a bill granting extraordinary financial powers to the Government.

The Minister of the Marine has notified the abolition of the capture of merchant vessels of the enemy not carrying contraband of war, Austria having consented to practice reciprocity in that respect.

Denmark.—The French Minister at a private audience presented a letter to the King of Denmark from the Emperor Napoleon. The *Monitour* says the letter has no political character.

Spain.—The bill granting extraordinary powers to the government, it was expected, would not be carried by a majority of more than five or six votes.

London Money Market.—On the 22d, the Bank rate of discount was unchanged. From the rates of discounts at the open market. Business generally was satisfactory. The discount demand was not excessive, the rate remaining at 10 per cent. The reserve of notes in the Bank of England had increased £1,257,000. The Bank of Frankfort had reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

The London *Time* of the 21st says: Although the campaign between the main armies of Prussia and Austria has now fairly begun, we have no use of actual encounter. Across the whole breadth of Germany, from the frontier of Poland to the Rhine, the forces of Austria and the States in alliance with her have been mustering for an extended series of operations, but as yet the actual gains have been on the side of Prussia. The Prussians have failed to maintain profound silence as to their intentions. We only know that Field Marshal Benedek intends to take the offensive, and that he recognizes and proclaims as a principle avowed as purposes of the Austrian campaign. In Italy the Austrians expect to be attacked at three widely separated points. It will open with the capture of Venice by the Italian fleet, on the side of the Tyrol by Garibaldi, and lastly by General Cialdine, who will cross the Po. All the Garibaldians who were at Oomo had followed their commander to Seceo.

It was reported that two companies of Austrian Chasseurs had occupied Sirlelax within the frontier of Lombardy.

Victor Emanuel had issued a stinging manifesto to the Italians. He recapitulates the effect of the last war on Italy, and regrets that for supreme reasons the noble province of Venetia was then allowed to remain in the hands of the Austrians; that a favorable opportunity has now arrived to accomplish the independence of Venetia from Austrian rule. He charges the Austrians with having assumed a hostile and threatening attitude on the Italian frontiers in order to disturb the pacific task of reorganization in Italy. He replied by again taking up arms, but nevertheless desires to preserve peace by accepting the proposal for a conference. Austria having refused, affords fresh proof, it she confides in her strength, that she does not rely exclusively upon the justice of her cause; and by her right. The manifesto concludes with the patriotic declaration or assurance that Italy has the sympathy of Europe, and Hanover for the government of the State to the Prince of Cominigam, while he again takes up Eagles of Gaeetes and Pastuego, of Pallestra and San Marino.

Victor Emanuel also issued a proclamation to the National Guard, confiding to them the guardianship of public security and order.

The Italian military declaration of war against Austria was published on the 20th, from the headquarters of the Italian army at Cremona. It is addressed by General Cialdini to the Arch-Duke Albert, commanding the Austrian army in Venetia. It recounts Italy's grievance in regard to Venetia, and gives notice that hostilities will commence in three days unless the Arch Duke declares to accept the delay.

It was reported that the Prussian vanguard would arrive near Frankfort on the 21st.

Count Bismarck, in a dispatch to the Prussian representatives, declared that the entry of the Prussian troops into Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse was a necessary measure of self-defense.

A Hanoverian ship had been captured by the Prussian men-of-war in Bremer, Haven Roads.

Prince Wilhelm Von Heman, the third son of the Elector of Hesse had been taken prisoner by the Prussians.

The eighth federal army corps, 6000 strong under Prince Frederick Carl, of Prussia, had effected a concentration.

The Hamburg military contingent had received orders to hold itself ready to march into Holstein.

Altona will be occupied by a Prussian corps.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: Official political circles fully apprehended that the Russian government has not such faith of the absolute neutrality of France as may be desired.

The Paris Bourse is firm. Rents 62 francs

Spain.—Notice has been officially given that the spanish squadron has been ordered home from the Pacific.

Three spanish vessels were reported to have been destroyed by Peruvian ironclads off the Platte river.

Latest via London Papers.—The Atlantic fleet is actively observing the Channel and Irish coast, in order that their crews may be ready to leave on moorings in the Medway.

The largest ocean cable is the whole of the 700 knots of new cable was done. The weight of the new cable is about thirty-eight hundred weight per mile, which is almost double the weight of the original Atlantic cable. The total quantity [illegible] to be taken will exceed 2,700 miles.

The *Le Nord* describes the position of the Austrians opposed to the Prussians. It states that the army under command of Gen. Benedek is in position on the Prussian frontier, on the side of Silesia, in a semi-circle of which Josephstadt is the centre. This place is supported by the fortress of Theresienstadt and by Cracow, which is strengthened by the intrenched camp, lately formed there, while the Austrian defenses are completed by the fortresses of which two are very strong, Joseph stadt and Olmutz.

The Austrian Commander-in-chief appears to have occupied a great part of the army in front of Upper Silesia, by which he may commence an attack on Prussia, Silesia on the Prussian side. The strictest orders are given against a surprise. The advance guards are doubled, and videttes are placed on rising ground, whence they can signal into the main body. The army is constantly watering the frontier, and signal lights are ready to announce the approach of the enemy on the side of Austria. The guard of the frontier of Bohemia is not so strict.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, July 2, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee of conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the resolution for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition, reported that the Committee had struck out the words in coin, after the amounts appropriated, and this amended, the resolution goes to the President.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill was postponed without discussion until to-morrow.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill for the removal of cases involving five hundred dollars, in which the defendant is an alien, or citizen of another State; also, a bill to amend the act establishing Judicial Courts.

Mr. Clark's bill appropriates $1,000,000, and allows $500,000 in Louisiana, $500,000 in Mississippi and $250,000 in Arkansas. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make a report to the next session of Congress, showing how much of the money has been expended, how expended and by whom; the particular levees repaired, their present condition, the work projected by them and the amount of money remaining unexpended.

Mr. Nye introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint a commission of scientific men to attend the Exposition and forward specimens or machinery, and appropriating $5000 therefor. Referred.

Mr. Grimes, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of certain Missouri volunteers, who served during the war.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Stewart, concurred in the House amendments to a bill granting lands in Minnesota for railroad purposes.

Mr. Wilson called up a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate and settle the Iowa war claims, which was passed.

The bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakotah, Montana, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and New Mexico was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Buckalews' amendment, to strike out the section of the bill forbidding discrimination on account of color, in the besetting of the elective franchise.

Mr. Saulsbury spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Conness moved a postponement.

Mr. Hendricks hoped the bill would not be postponed. If it was the intention to pass it, it might as well be passed to-day as at any other time.

The motion of Mr. Conness prevailed, and the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, reported that they have agreed to. The report sustains the Senate proposition relative to the South Carolina lands occupied by freedmen. It authorizes the Commissioners for south Carolina and Georgia to determine the validity of all titles to lands, claimed under General Sherman's order, and to set apart to each person actually having a valid claim, a warrant on the direct tax Commissioners for South Carolina, for twenty acres of land, which will entitle him to a lease for four years, at a rent to be fixed time, on the payment of a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, a certificate to be issued upon the completion of transfer of these lands. The former terms shall have restored the lands used under Gen. Sherman's order.

Mr. Conness called up the bill to so amend the bill establishing mail service between the United States and China, so as to relieve the steamship company performing said duty from the obligation of touching at Honolulu.

Mr. Conness explained the necessity of the provision. It would save six or seven days time in the trip to China.

Mr. Grimes opposed the bill. On the protest of naval officer's statement, at the Sandwich Islands, it was the most important part of this mail contract to take care of the American interests on the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Fessenden opposed the bill.

Mr. Wilson offered as an amendment, a substitute authorizing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to establish a monthly steamship line between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, instead of touching at Honolulu, as required by law with the steamships engaged in carrying the mail between the United States and China.

Mr. Nye hoped that Mr. Wilson's substitute would not be adopted, and spoke against it.

After further debate, in which Messrs. Grimes, Fessenden and Stewart participated, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to protect the public credit, and to prevent bribery and corruption.

Mr. Bidwell introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a canal in California.

A resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Perham, came up reciting certain outrages committed in Georgia, upon citizens from Maine, and calling upon the President to inform the House whether the personal rights of citizens of the United States, are at present sufficiently protected in said State and whether any further legislation is necessary to clothe him with sufficient authority to protect all the loyal citizens of States recently in rebellion, in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. After some debate the following resolution was agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Clark, of Ohio on June 4th, as follows, was taken up:

Resolved, That whereas the recent successes which have attended the demonstrations of the Fenian organizations with the avowed purpose of liberating Ireland from the oppressive rule of Great Britain, according to the laws of the nations as interpreted by the leading authorities, entitle the said Fenian organizations to be regarded with respect, and as entitled to the rights of belligerents, that the committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to inquire into the propriety of recommending such action as may be proper to secure that object. The resolution was rejected without discussion.

Mr. Lawrence recorded the vote in favor of the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Kasson reported a bill to reorganize the clerical force in the Interior Department. Referred.

Mr. Hall offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the financial condition of the United States demands the exercise of a rigid economy in all the departments of the Government, in order to sustain the credit of the nation and relieve the people at the earliest day from excessive taxation; and whereas, there is reason to believe that in many departments of the civil service, abuses have for a long time existed and still exist in the propagation of useless offices and sinecures on extravagant salaries and allowances, and in other improvidently expenditures, therefore,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that a joint committee be appointed, to consist of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to be called the Joint Select Committee on Economy, that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the civil service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries ought to be reduced, and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the civil service of the country may and ought to be contracted; that said committee be authorized to meet during the next Congress and report by bill or otherwise, and that said committee may employ a clerk for the term of six months or more.

Mr. Spalding, from the Select Committee on the Kossuth-Grinnell affair, made a report, which was ordered to be printed. The first resolution expels Mrs. Rossean, the second reprimands Mr. Grinnell for a violation of the rules of debate.

Mr. Raymond made a minority report offering as a substitute for the first resolution, one directing that Mr. Rossean be publicly reprimanded by the Speaker at the bar of the House.

The House then went into a Committee and resumed the consideration of the tariff bill, the first question on the paragraph taxing ore 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Considerable debate ensued on the copper amendment, of the specific duty from six to three cents per pound, rejected.

Mr. O'Neill moved to increase the duty on saddlery and harness hardware from fifty to sixty cents. Rejected.

Amendments to increase the duty on lead to four and six cents per pound, and to tax all lead-a-half cents per pound, and zinc in blocks two-and-a-half cents per pound.

Mr. Thomas moved that the duty on cannel coal, bituminous coal, and coke, imported within degrees of longitude east of Washington be fifty cents instead of one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

The committee then rose.

Mr. Upson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety in service of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry for two months, and its muster out and payment of the.

Mr. Rossean reported a bill to pay ten thousand dollars to Ellen Sanderson, the widow of Col. John P. Sanderson, late Provost Marshal General of Missouri, in full, for especial labor and services rendered in defeating an extensive guerrilla conspiracy in the loyal States.

Mr. Johnson protested against taking advantage of the courtesy of the House to have an object of a private character acted on, that Colonel Sanderson might have been in Missouri, he was a man of bad character in Pennsylvania. The records in Harrisburg would show that he have been guilty of [illegible] and conspiracy in 1861.

Mr. Rossean said he did not suppose the gentleman would claim affinity with that organization.

Mr. Johnson said that it was a fling at the Democratic party.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 56; nays, 74. The bill was then recorded. Yeas, 81; nays, 59.

Mr. Kelley asked leave to offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to inform the House, by virtue of what order or provision of law, the Postmaster at Philadelphia has required the clerks and employees, a tax equal to one and a half per cent. on the annual salary of each of the said employees, and is proceeding to collect the same.

Mr. Ross objected.

Mr. Banks introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Canada West, and for the organization of Territorial Government. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The first section provides that whenever [illegible] shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Government of Great Britain and of the Provinces have accepted the provisions of the act of Congress, and the Government of the United States shall publish by proclamation that the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and the Territories of Hudson's Bay, Saskatchewan and Columbia, are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States; and that from and after the date the United States will assume the Provincial debt at not exceeding 5 per centum interest, as follows: Canada West, $[illegible]; Canada East, $[illegible]; Nova Scotia, $[illegible]; New Brunswick, $[illegible]; New Foundland, $[illegible]; Prince Edward's Island, 2,000,000. The United States are also to pay ten million dollars to the Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory of the Habeas Corpus act of May 11th, 1863. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morrill gave notice that he would ask to have an evening session to-morrow in order to finish the Tariff bill.

The House adjourned at 4 P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Republican forces in Possession of the Right Bank of the Rio Grande—Route of Mejia—Bagdad Abandoned—Matamoras Capitulated and the Imperial Army Given up Without Bloodshed—&c., &c.

Galveston, July 2, via *Louisville, July 3.*—Flake's *Bulletin*, extra, of Sunday evening, July 1st, has dispatches received at the headquarters of general H. Wright, at Galveston, from General Joseph H. Getty, commanding at Brownsville, dated June 24th, p. m., containing the following highly important news:

The right bank of the Rio Grande is now in possession of the Republican forces of the government of Mexico. The battle between Escobedo and Mejia, which lasted one week, resulted in the total rout of the latter and capture of the train of merchandise.

Bagdad was abandoned by the imperialists on the night of the 23d.

The city of Matamoras capitulated on the twenty-third to commissioners appointed by General Carvajalo General Mejia with the imperial troops, and between the hours of three and four in the afternoon under the protection of the United States flag. The terms of capitulation were granted the imperialists. They marched out without bloodshed, pillage or plunder, and is now under command of General Jose de Garcia. There was no disorder on the part of the republican forces. Colonel Sanderson might have been in Missouri, he was a man of bad character in Pennsylvania. The records in Harrisburg would show that he have been guilty of [illegible] and conspiracy in 1861.

Mr. Rossean said he did not suppose the gentleman would claim affinity with that organization.

Mr. Johnson said that it was a fling at the Democratic party.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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JOSIAH KING, NELSON P. REED, } Business Managers.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SHERIFF.
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, City.

CLERK OF COURT.
JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT
ALEXANDER HILANDS, City.

RECORDER.
HENRY SNIVELY, City.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Plum Tp.

COMMISSIONER.
GEORGE HAMILTON, City.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Mifflin Tp.

ASSEMBLY.
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
GEORGE WILSON, Pitt Tp.
GEORGE Y. McKEE, North Fayette Tp.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins Tp.
WILLIAM PETER, Ross Tp.
R. A. COLVILLE City.

GERMANY.

From a germ, small and insignificant, Prussia has risen to the rank of a first class power. She owes this mainly to the genius of the great Frederic. Under him the small Prussian army defied and finally defeated the hosts of Europe. A flourishing province was torn from Austria and annexed to Prussia. By treaty and marriage the Rhine Provinces were acquired. By means less fair and equitable a portion of Poland was gained. Mean and dispicable transaction—the division of Poland—deserving to be called by names indicating the lowest class of robberies. Prussia shares this blame with Austria and Russia; and it ought not to be brought up against her in the impending conflict. We only mention it to illustrate the growth and present condition of Prussia. There she stands, a great Power, but a Power with boundaries untenable, separated in the middle by small and jealous States, projected into States still smaller and more zealous, it is but natural she should wish to round her shape. To do this she has to pursue an aggressive policy, and we are not prepared to defend it. But this we know and believe, no welcome can ever come to Germany as long as it consists in this torn, distracted, hundred headed monster form. And yet Germany ought, by its position, by the character of its people, to be the great central balancing power of Europe. A united Germany, with a population intelligent and peaceful in its pursuits, would make European wars impossible. It would check the flighty Frenchman on the one side, and the crafty Russian on the other. It would befriend the Scandinavian element on the north and stretch a friendly hand to Italy in the South. It would do all this, but under the provision, *that it be free!* And to be free what has to be done? Will freedom possibly grow out of this war? It may, by the victory of Prussia.

It is our intention to illustrate the events of the present contest in Europe by articles calculated to inform our readers on the subject. Before doing so, however, it may not be improper to define our position, and to let the public know what we think about the matter. European affairs were always complicated, from the great variety of politics pressed and the large number of States represented, but they were never more complicated than now. It we might judge merely from the surface of affairs, if we could trust the professions and assertions of the leading Powers, the ask would be comparatively simple; but this is not the case. The doctrine that honesty comes not into consideration in politics seems to gain ground in the Cabinets of Europe, and when we read their manifestoes we cannot help ask ourselves: This is what they *pretend*—what do they mean? The sea of statesmanship thus becomes a perilous element. It is not enough for the mariner to watch the signs of the horizon, the compass; to see to the condition of his vessel. No! there are cliffs and sand-banks in the water, and under-currents calculated not only to carry the unsuspicious navigator into the roaring breakers, but also to stagger the looker-on, to confound his judgment, and to falsify his predictions. On such a sea we are now to venture. We are but human, and therefore fallible. Coming events may not sustain our foreshadowing. But if cautious reasoning, intimate familiarity with the elements of the war, and the firm belief that victory will be to Right, in spite of Might, are safe beacons to go by the reader may confidingly deliver himself to our guidance. We shall endeavor to keep him from erroneous impressions.

Austria and Prussia have always been rival States, at least as long as the rising greatness of the latter has furnished a cause for envy and jealousy to the former. But how is this? the reader exclaims, by the victory of Prussia, whose course of policy has been so arbitrary, not to say unjust! Who holds a couple of States as conquered provinces? Who; by her aggravating treatment, has forced Austria into this war? We answer, *yes*. In spite of all this, Germany has to look for the fulfilment of her wishes for future greatness to Prussia, and only Prussia; because Prussia is the great German State of the day, and because it alone has the elements of increasing greatness. Austria is no German Power. Divest it of Italy, of Hungary, of Gallicia, Moravia, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, and its other appendages, and see, what remains? Nothing but the Archduchy of Austria, the cradle of the dukes, who, from this small inheritance stretched their greedy fingers in every direction, and finally completed this incongruous, unnatural structure called Austria. And the German element in Austria? It is trodden upon, scorned by its German Emperors, to please the other Nations of the Empire. In Prague the mob but lately took the lives and destroyed the property of German citizens, not only because they were such, but moreover making a boast of this very reason. Benedick, the Austrian commander-in-chief, is a Hungarian, and openly confesses a contempt for everything that is German. And from such a State can Germany expect its salvation? No, it is just because Austria can never be a German power, that the smaller German States embrace its cause. Austria's ambition centres in the southeast of Europe, and points to that way. It would allow the pigmy princes of Germany more independence than Prussia. But away with these men, we say. We consider them as so many sores, so many boils, infecting the strength of this nation, late so great and still so worthy of greatness. And Prussia? its tyranny is only of to-day. It wants to embrace Germany in its fold, and to do so, it has to become Germany. To do so, it has to become popular; it has to address itself to the whole German people; raise their flag, the glorious tri-color of black, gold, and red, and make the people's cause its own. Therefore, as much as we detest the arbitrary course of Bismark and his king, we cannot help wishing him success; like that evil power which always wants the wicked and always works the good, Bismark's intrigues may, and will, we trust, result in the good of Germany, and thereby of mankind.

THE GAZETTE—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We give below some of the testimonials which our accession to the management of the Gazette has elicited from our contemporaries. We return them our thanks for their kindly opinions of us and our labors. Nor are our acknowledgments less due to the patrons who have extended to us substantial tokens of their appreciation. It affords us gratification to say that *the increase in the business of the* Gazette *during the past six weeks is altogether unprecedented in this city*, and has quite surpassed our expectations. The improvements we have already made in the paper are only the precursors of others which are to follow. If our friends continue to us substantial encouragement we shall within a comparatively brief period be enabled to put the Gazette on a basis of increased usefulness.

The *Gazette*—a paper which almost connects the present of Pittsburgh with the heroic occurrences of the Revolutionary period—has undergone a change of management. It has received life and progressive influences that cannot fail to make it—as its age and political power deserve—the leading journal of this neighborhood. Its business director now is Mr. Reed, a young man of extraordinary energy and resources, one who possesses the invaluable faculty of making friends who are of profit and aid in the great battle of life. With him are associated Mr. Thomas P. Houston, Mr. Penniman and Mr. J. King. The last is one of our best known and most respected merchants. Mr. Penniman is the ablest and most polished writer on this side of the Alleghenies, and a gentleman whose only fault is extreme devotion to what he honestly believes is right. Of Mr. Houston we cannot speak in words that would convey an adequate idea of the estimation in which we hold him. We have had some experience of men, but, in the whole course of it, we have met with few whose company was so exceedingly and affectionately thought so highly.—*Pittsburgh Lead.*

The *Gazette* announces a change of proprietors, Messrs. Penniman, Reed & Co. having purchased the concern from the *Gazette* Association; by whom it has been published since 1786. Mr. Penniman has filled the editorial chair in the *Gazette* office for several months, and is not only a gentlemen of large experience in newspaper matters, but a forcible and ready writer. Mr. Reed has also considerable experience in the business, and is in all respects a most estimable and deserving gentleman. During the fifteen months he was connected with this office, our relations with him were of the most pleasant and agreeable character, and it gives us sincere pleasure to be able to bear testimony to his energy and activity, and the disinterested zeal in which he labored in our behalf. The remaining partner, J. Houston, is equally deserving of commendation. He entered the office of the *Dispatch* as reporter about ten months ago, and seeing well educated, and having a taste for the business, his success was at once marked and rapid. There are few more industrious, painstaking or deserving young men than Mr. Houston, and, having taken a deep interest in him from his boyhood, it affords us sincere gratification to see him enter on a field in which, if perseverance and application be worth anything, he ought to be able to command success. We part with Messrs. Reed and Houston with regret. They served us faithfully, and we are sure we need hardly state that we wish them, in their new undertaking, the most unqualified success.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Again the same journal says, July 2d:

As for the *Gazette* itself we may say that during the whole time we have known it, we have never seen it exhibit as much enterprise as now. It is elegantly printed, ably edited, while in the matter of general and local news it will compare favorably with any paper in the country. Messrs. Reed and Houston are graduates of the *Dispatch* office, and we need only say that the great success which appears to attend their new enterprise affords us the most lively satisfaction. The *Gazette* is now a most excellent paper, and we are glad to know that the important improvements made in its management are duly appreciated by the reading and business public.

The *Gazette* Association have disposed of their interest to Messrs. Penniman, Reed, King and Houston, by whom the paper will hereafter be conducted. We had occasion to speak of Mr. Penniman some time since, and our experience and intercourse have more than confirmed all we have already said of him as a gentleman and a terse, vigorous and able writer. We believe that a wiser choice could not be made in this part of the State at least. We have known Mr. Reed most favorably for about a year and a half, during the time he was connected with the *Dispatch*. The almost unparalleled success of that paper during his administration, as business manager, is a substantial proof of his energy and ability, and a guarantee that he will infuse fresh vigor into our venerable contemporary, "the old *Gazette*." Mr. King is so well known, both in commercial and private circles, that commendation from us is unnecessary. He combines the sterner traits with the finer, so as to make him perfect so as to secure success. All that we need say of Mr. Houston is that he is a graduate of Mr. O'Neil, of the *Dispatch*, who parted both with him and Mr. Reed with regret. He is possessed of an indomitable perseverance. Already the paper gives signs of great prosperity. We wish it abundant success.—*United Presbyterian.*

The *Gazette* has changed hands. The gentleman now in charge of it are highly qualified for the enterprise. Mr. King having had experience in business, and Mr. Reed peculiar advantages in the business department of a newspaper. The ability and consistency with which the *Gazette* has of late maintained its peculiar views, makes it needless to allude to Mr. Penniman, and Mr. Houston is well known as a sprightly writer.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

We notice by the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, of the 16th instant, that a change has taken place in the proprietorship of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and we feel gratified to know that N. P. Reed, of Doylestown, is one of the firm. He is a young man of strict sobriety, and sterling integrity. As a business man he is prompt and energetic. During the period of the nineteen months he acted as deputy Register and Recorder of this county for Maj. C. E. Anderson, while he was in the service, and at the same time discharged the duties of County Treasurer, giving general satisfaction in both of these trusty and honorable positions. We are, not personally acquainted with Messrs. Penniman, King and Houston, the other members of the firm, but we feel free in saying, if they have such application, energy and integrity as Mr. Reed possesses, the firm will have lost nothing by the change that has taken place, and will continue to be a welcome visitor to its numerous readers.—*Butler Citizen.*

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* is an excellent journal, and deserves the support of the people.—*Erie Dispatch.*

The *Gazette* is ably managed in all the departments of a live newspaper, and it dresses with freshness and force the great political questions of the day.—*Christian Advocate.*

In all respects, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* is an excellent journal, and deserves the support of the people.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The *Gazette* has always firmly and manfully battled for the right—faithful when others were faithless—and no paper in the Union deserves a more hearty support from the earnest and true friends of freedom. It is not a time waver in any sense, but an able, fearless exponent of correct principles.—*Meadville Republican.*

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, since it fell into new hands, has become one of the ablest and truest Union journals in the country, and one of the neatest printed.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The paper which represents the Republican interest of Western Pennsylvania is the Pittsburgh *Gazette*.—*Washington (D. C.) Chronicle.*

The *Gazette* is a sterling journal and will continue to be so conducted in the future as it has in the past; the great and eternal principles of the Union party. It is one of the most vigorously edited papers in the State and as a vehicle of news is surpassed by none. It is exactly such a paper as should find its way into every household of the land.—*Ebensburg Alleghanian.*

The *Gazette* is an able, energetic Union paper and deserves the liberal public patronage it enjoys.—*Brookville Republican.*

The *Gazette*, a staunch and true Republican journal of Pittsburgh, has been sold to Penniman, Reed & Co. If there can be a more worthy aim for a public journal than is embodied in the salutatory of the new firm, we are at a loss to conjecture what it may be. The *Gazette* is an excellent newspaper, a credit to Western Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh. The new proprietors have our earnest wishes for their complete success.—*Crawford Journal.*

Mr. Penniman, late of Honesdale, Wayne county, has long editorial experience, excellent business habits—is a very able writer, thoroughly informed and sound to the very root of the matter on the public questions of the day—was educated in the very best school of politics, and makes the *Gazette* a firm, unflinching, outspoken and powerful champion of the right.—*York Republican.*

POLITICAL.

—Col. Amasa Cobb is a candidate for renomination by the Republicans in the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin.

—The Democrats of the Thirteenth Ohio District have nominated Gen. Morgan, of Knox county, for Representative in Congress.

—Montgomery Blair is trying to succeed Creswell in the United States Senate from Maryland, and Frank Blair to get Gratz Brown's place from Missouri, in the Senate.

—The Chicago *Republican* says it is pretty generally understood that the Union Congressional nomination in the Chicago District is tormedfont to this effect: "Col. Wentworth desires to go back for one term more, and, in consideration of his renomination, he has promised his consent to, and his aid in nominating Jos. Medill as his successor."

—We see that our old friend, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Uncle Jake Ziegler, of Butler county, again offers himself as a sacrificial victim to Democracy. He is a candidate for Congress. As Jake is the lovliest man in defeat we ever delighted with, it gives us pleasure to see him run. He certainly carries his reverses with more grace than many a man does his successes. Glorious Jake.

PERSONAL.

—Alexander H. Stevens goes on a lecturing tour next season.

—President Johnson is expected at Cape May during the season.

—Victor Hugo is engaged upon a new novel with the novel title of "No. 93."

—General C. M. Shelly, of the late C. S. A., is to build a first class hotel in Selma, Alabama.

—The parents of General Grant are to be the guests of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union of Cincinnati to-morrow.

—George H. Pendleton is announced as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of Ohio.

—Richard T. Colburn is making a book of his war experience, entitled "Recollections of Twenty Campaigns."

—The Boston *Post* thinks that Dr. Mudd will die this summer, but says that "Spangler and Arnold are lively as crickets."

—Major General Chas. Devens, having served in the army five years, has returned to the practice of law at Worcester, Mass.

—Mr. Villard, the well known Washington correspondent, is to edit the official history of the rebellion, at a salary of $2,500 a year.

—Batty, the lion tamer, who was recently half eaten by his lions, has been nursing the other half of himself unsuccessfully in Paris, and will probably die.

—A newspaper writer says Theodore Tilton looks like a college freshman, with a profusion of brown locks, and not enough beard to make a door mat to a bee hive.

—Mrs. Lincoln has presented Fred. Douglass with a cane of her husband's carrying out a wish which the latter expressed shortly before his assassination.

WANT SUPPLIED.—London Ale.

BOTTLED ALES, LONDON PORTER, BROWN STOUT.—To get genuine imported LONDON ALES, PORTER or BROWN STOUT has been almost an impossibility in this city, notwithstanding the fact that there are few quite more suitable for weakly persons and invalids. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands, comprising Barclay & Perkins' LONDON STOUT, Bass & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE, Campbell's SCOTCH ALE, etc., just received at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, and is sold by the case or single bottle, at the lowest rates. Also, a most complete stock of the finest liquors for medicinal purposes. jy2-ntw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, *and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

FOR SALE.—106 acres coal, situated one mile west of Juniper Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 95 Fourth street,
Or E. C. KEYS, No. 45 Diamond Block,
Duquesne Way.

FOR RENT.

A FINE LARGE ROOM,

Suitable for a Physician or Dentist's Office. Enquire at
61 WYLIE STREET.

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE
of all descriptions of
REAL ESTATE.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 95 Fourth street,
Or E. C. KEYS, No. 45 Diamond Block,
Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.—200 acres coal and timber land, situated about 3 miles east of Butler Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs through the property. One hundred and fifty of the acres are cleared and under cultivation, the remainder in good white oak timber. JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 95 Fourth street,
Or E. C. KEYS, No. 45 Diamond Block,
Duquesne Way.

EXCHANGE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to exchange property can find a purchaser by calling at the office of
JAMES WILSON,
Agent and Broker,
No. 84 Fifth street.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS.
ADDITIONAL STOCK
Authorized until such further notice as may be required by subscribers at the rate of SIXTY DOLLARS per share.
jy2-ntw3d A. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, June 27th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
jy2-ntf G. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
will be paid on and after this date.
JNO. C. MARTIN,
President.
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1866. jy2-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Whereas Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of PETER SHOUP, deceased, late of Pittsburgh county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said city, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.
CHARLES ESCHBACH,
Recording Register.
jy2-ntw6w* HENRY SHOUP, Executor.

CATAWBA WINE.—20 cases Zimmerman's Cincinnati sparkling
CATAWBA WINE,
quarts and pints, on hand and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.

CLARET AND CHAMPAGNE
WINE.
75 cases and baskets just received per Pa. R. R. by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.

DIVIDEND.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 10th instant.
jy2-ntw3d R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
jy2-ntw3 GEO. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

NOTICE.
THERE WILL BE A DELEGATE MEETING OF COAL MINERS held at PORT PERRY, on FRIDAY, July 6th, at 1 o'clock. A delegate from each pit is requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
jy2-3t* By order of the GENERAL BOARD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1866.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of U. S. Government tax.
jy2-ntw3t GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

PIC-NIC.
ALL PERSONS HOLDING TICKETS for the Pic-Nic to be given by the Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, at Idlewood Grove, on WEDNESDAY, July 4th, 1866, will please take notice that owing to the incomplete state of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, no trains will run on that road. Trains will leave the depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at 7, 9 and 11 a. m., and 1, 3:30 and 5 p. m. Tickets One Dollar, to be had of the Managers, or on the ground.
jy2-3td

SUMMER SHAWLS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
26 Fifth Street.

OFFER FOR SALE
SUMMER SHAWLS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
jy3

GROCERIES.
MILLER & RICKETSON, Nos. 221 and 223, Corner of Irwin and Liberty Streets, have in store and to arrive a large stock of Groceries, comprising in part:
20 bbls. Lowering's Syrup;
50 bbls. Common and Good Syrup;
10 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses;
45 " " Barbadoes Molasses;
300 bags Rio Coffee, prime to choice;
10 " choice Laguayra Coffee;
10 " choice Java Coffee;
10 boxes Choice Natural Leaf Tobacco;
150 " 5's, 10's and Navy Plug Tobacco;
50 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
100 boxes Scotch Herring;
Which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.
jy2

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NAT. BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
On the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months payable forthwith, free of U. S. Government tax.
JNO. SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
jy2-ntf

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 2d, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 10th instant, free of all taxes.
By order of the Board.
jy2-ntw5 HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

GUM SPITTOONS, also Gum Bed Pans, Hospital Steelings, Cushions, Pillows, Tumblers, and a great variety of Coats, Pants and Leggings of the best quality, and warranted waterproof, for sale wholesale and retail, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
28 and 28½ Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
Foreign Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

EXCELSIOR
OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE,
No. 410 Penn Street.
JAMES K. DAIN, Proprietor.
☞ Omnibusses and carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates.
Stable Open Day and Night.
jy3:6m7t.tf&s

STOCKS AND BONDS AT
Executors' Sale.
Bank, Gas, Bridge, Navigation and Railroad Stocks, Monongahela Navigation and Allegheny County Bonds.
On TUESDAY EVENING, July 3d, at 8 o'clock, will be sold by order of Executor on the estate of the late THOMAS BAKEWELL, on second floor, of Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 96 Smithfield st., side entrance also on Fifth street, above Smithfield.
50 shares People's National Bank Stock;
100 " Bank of Pittsburgh Stock;
75 " Allegheny National Bank Stock;
100 " Pittsburgh Gas Stock;
10 " Birmingham Gas Stock;
100 " Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co. Stock;
50 " Monongahela Bridge Stock;
25 " Mechanics' Street Bridge Stock;
100 " Monongahela Navigation Co. Stock;
50 " Manchester Passenger Railroad Stock;
25 " Allegheny Valley Railroad Stock;
25 " Charleroi Valley Railroad Stock;
100 " Connellsville Railroad Stock;
10 Monongahela Navigation Co. Bonds, for $1,000 each;
20 Allegheny County Compromise Bonds, for $1,000 each;
A Allegheny County Registered Bonds.
jy2 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

J. D. RAMALEY,
336 Liberty Street,
DEALER IN
FINE CLOTHING,
OF
NEW YORK MANUFACTURE,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Wholesale and Retail.
Agent for GEN. GRANT'S PRIZE MEDAL and MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
Remember the NEW IRON FRONT, opposite Wayne street.
jy2-ntw

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 & 73 Fifth Street, 2d floor,
Are now in receipt of an immense large and choice stock of
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Damasks, Repps, Terries, Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
With a host of new and elegant patterns of Carpets in Axmin'r, Velvet, Brussels, Wilton and Mosaic Etcs., all of the latest designs, direct from the manufacturers in Europe and America, and at an examination of which the public are cordially invited.
As our immense stock was purchased before the late rise in gold, it will readily be seen that our patrons will reap equally with us the advantages of purchasing at the lowest market rates.
jy2

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, June 27th, 1866.
PROPOSALS for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of the following streets and Alleys, will be received at this office, until MONDAY, July 9th, 1866, at 6 o'clock, P. M.:
SPRUCE ALLEY, from Smith to Taylor streets, in the Seventh Ward.
WATSON STREET, from Bond to Chestnut streets, in the Eighth Ward.
ANN STREET, from SPRUCE ALLEY, to Magee street, in the Eighth Ward.
LOGAN STREET, from Wylie to Webster streets, in the SIXTH Ward.
FRANKLIN STREET, from Washington to Fulton streets, in the SIXTH Ward.
REDWOOD STREET, from Washington to Fulton streets, in the SIXTH Ward.
GIBSON STREET, from Magee to Chestnut streets, in the Eighth Ward.
ELM STREET, from Wylie to Bedford streets, in the SIXTH Ward.
WASHINGTON STREET, from Pennsylvania avenue to Franklin street, in the SIXTH Ward.
JENNINGS AVENUE, from Dinwiddie to Jamison streets.
Specifications and all other information can be had at this office.
CHARLES ESCHBACH,
Recording Register.

ALLEGHENY DISPENSARY.
THIS INSTITUTION has been organized by the regular practising physicians of Allegheny City, under whose charge Medical Treatment will be gratuitously extended to the poor. Their ROOMS AT CITY HALL, will be opened on
Monday Next, June 25th,
After which date some one or more of the physicians in charge will be daily in attendance, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 12 M., for the purpose of prescribing for such indigent persons as may desire their professional services.
jy2-2td5

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY Co.,
PITTSBURGH, June 25th, 1866.
NOTICE TO BAKERS. Sealed Proposals addressed to the undersigned, at this office until July 6, 1866, inclusive, for furnishing the County Prison with Bread, for six months, from July 15. Loaves to weigh one-and-a-half and two pounds respectively, and to be of approved quality. Bids to be made at so much per pound. Bond for two thousand dollars will be required for faithful performance of contract. The name of the security must accompany the bid. Bills endorsed by the Warden and probated at this office, will be paid monthly.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
jy2-ntd5

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.
Jos. SPENCER.....JAS. McKAY.
SPENCER & McKAY,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS
OF
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. jy2-ntf

REMOVAL OF THE
HORSE MARKET,
In Allegheny City, from the ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Federal street, to the WM. PENN HOUSE, corner of Pacific Lane and Jackson street.
The OPENING SALE to commence on FRIDAY, June 29th, and to continue EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
P. McNAMEE, Auctioneer.

UTILITY WORKS.
McLEAN & SLATOR,
No. 83 Liberty St., opposite Fourth,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE.
They make a specialty of Iron Bedstead and Pivot Castors, Porcelain, Bedstead and Pivot Castors; Bedstead Fastenings; Steps for Extension Tables, &c. They also manufacture and have constantly on hands Thumb Latches, Spring Latches, McLean's Window Sash Supporter, McLean's Eccentric Sash Button, Tilting Shutter and Butt Hinges, Ornamental Tone Hangings, Sad Irons, Sash Weights, &c., &c.
jy2-ntw

STEAM ENGINE, BOILERS, ETC., FOR SALE.
One Steam Engine, with boilers and a Worthington Pump, the engine nearly new and first-class; two Pumps, the engine having new and first-class; heavy iron bed-plate and pulleys, fly-wheel 8 feet by 12 inches; connecting pipes and force pump, together with thirty feet of shafting and pulleys. Also, two double 16-inch flued Boilers, each 26 feet by 42 inches, and one single Worthington Pump, cylinder 12-inch stroke by 8-inch diameter. Inquire of
JOHN PHILLIPS, 96 St. Clair street, or
ISAAC JONES,
Corner of Ross and First streets.

TO FARMERS, HAY RAKES.—WOLFINGER'S PATENTEE, 1865.—It is the best HAY RAKE made. It is self operating, performing its work in light as well as in the heaviest hay without the aid of a driver. The teeth are of steel and warranted to be well tempered and not to be easily fair usage. It is very simple in its construction. A child 12 years old, or aged and infirm person can work it, as the horse raises and depresses the teeth at the will of the operator. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the works in Columbiana, Ohio, or at 319 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. W. WAGGAMAN, Jr.
jy2-ntw6t

FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY—By order of the Orphans' Court,
DWELLING HOUSE
Of late ROBT. DUNLAP, dr., deceed, No. 116 Sandusky street, has every convenience. For particulars, enquire of CHAS. RIDDLE, Esq., at Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, or of the Executors,
JAS. M. NEVIN,
ROBT. DUNLAP, Jr.,
jy2-ntw1 H. L. BOLL, M. No.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$ 425,970 74
Furniture and Fixtures	5,666 00
Expense and Premium	9,127 75
Remittance and Cash Items	12,698 05
Due from Banks	53,189 47
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer for circulation	500,000 00
Other U. S. Securities	125,750 00
Specie, Legal Tender Notes and State Bank Notes	165,650 00
	$1,281,650 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulation	450,000 00
Depositors	$228,068 14
Banks and Bankers	86,783 98 — 286,844 12
Surplus Fund, Interest and Exchange	44,806 94
	$1,281,650 96

The above statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. CURRY, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d day of July, 1866.
jy2-ntd3 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF THE
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 2d, 1866.

Loans and Discounts	$265,540 04
United States Securities	400,000 00
Legal Tender Notes and Coin	110,000 00
National and State Bank Notes	20,000 00
Cash Items	13,962 07
Bank Fixtures	1,000 00
Taxes and Expenses	5,000 00
Due from Banks	13,383 93
	$1,228,886 04
Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Circulation	360,000 00
Deposits	170,000 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	51,934 78
	$1,228,886 04

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN,
jy2-ntf Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 2d, 1866.
ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$353,668 24
United States Bonds Deposited to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	20,756 71
Circulating Notes of National Banks	8,040 00
Circulating Notes of Specie Banks	2,324 00
Remittances and other cash items	6,446
Due by Banks	15,196 21
Real Estate	4,000 00
Taxes and Expenses	9,631 87
	$1,682,106 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
National Bank Circulation	269,640 00
State Circulation	108,720 00
Individual Deposits	811,870 72
Dividends unpaid	1,000 00
Due to Banks	16,000 00
Earnings and Surplus Fund	191,881 15
	$1,682,106 87

I certify that the above is a true abstract of the statement made to the Comptroller of Currency.
jy2-ntf R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, July 2d, 1866.
RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 405,314 61
Taxes, Interest and Expenses	3,236 75
Due to Banks and Bankers	300,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	100,000 00
Cash Legal Tenders	4,000 00
Real Estate	16,000 00
	$875,551 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 200,000 00
Due Depositors	474,551 36
Circulation	200,000 00
Undivided Profits	1,000 00
	$875,551 36

The above is a correct abstract from the Report to the Comptroller of Currency.
jy2-ntf C. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
MONDAY MORNING, July 2d, 1866.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 485,775 39
U. S. Securities	500,000 00
Banking House	34,921 34
Furniture	2,500 00
Expenses	1,128 44
Remittances and Stamps	14,000 00
Due from Banks	107,457 25
Cash on hand	253,720 49
	$1,397,502 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Circulation	269,700 00
Dividends Unpaid	7,150 00
Earnings	85,760 67
Due Banks and Bankers	$ 95,347 24
Due U. S. Treasurer	41,667 25
Due Depositors	525,357 75 — 582,372 24
	$1,397,502 91

The above is a correct abstract from the Report sent to the Comptroller of the Currency.
JOHN H. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
jy2-ntf

QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF THE
UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
on the morning of the FIRST MONDAY of July, 1866.
RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 365,708 51
Overdrafts	3,365 61
Cash Items	5,000 45
Due from National Banks	168,222 00
Due from other Banks and Bankers	7,027 90
United States Bonds deposited to secure Circulation	250,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	54,800 00
Cash on hand:	
National Currency	$ 6,000 00
State Bank Notes and Checks	81,703 47
Specie	90 95
Fractional Currency and Coppers	1,869 50
Legal Tender Notes	22,400 00
Compound Int. Notes	153,420 00 — 264,491 45
	$1,318,066 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	20,404 65
Circulating Notes	225,000 00
Individual Deposits	688,458 31
Due to National Banks	1,062 75
Due to other Banks and Bankers	133,170 34
Dividends Unpaid	240 00
Profits and Loss	21,460 17
	$1,318,066 92

I certify that the above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. SM

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c
AT EATON'S.

NEW GOODS,

Embracing all the Novelties in

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS:
FRENCH & AMERICAN SUSPENDERS.
MERINO UNDERWEAR.
SILK UNDERWEAR.
LINEN & JEAN DRAWERS.
ENGLISH HALF HOSE.
GENT'S LINEN SHIRTS.

Also, full lines of

MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, in white and colors.
SILK & GINGHAM SUN UMBRELLAS.
PARASOLS, all cost, and full lines of
EMBROIDERIES.
ELEGANT LACE GOODS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN, SILK & PAPER FANS.

In great variety, at wholesale or retail.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street.

jel6

GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Linen and Jean Drawers.
New Kid Gloves at 75 cents a pair;
White Cotton Hose at 12 cents a pair;
Five Pair good Cotton Hose for $1,00;
Parasols and Silk Sun Umbrellas;
Fans in every variety and price;
NEW STYLE PUFF WAISTS;
Puff Berlin Gloves.

NEW GOODS RECEIVING DAILY
AT
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

je12
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO's.

SUN-DOWN, SUNBEAM AND DERBY HATS.
MAY QUEEN, DEW DROPS, GIPSIE, DAISIES.
COQUETTE AND HAMILTON HATS.
CHIP, HAIR, STRAW BONNETS in new shapes.
Frames, in all the fashionable styles.
RIBBONS, plain, figured and checked, all widths.
FLOWERS, WREATHS, BUDS and ROSES.
STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS.

Millinery Goods.

SWISS, CHECKS, BRILLIANT, NAINSOOKS, TARLATANS, SHERRED MUSLINS, LINENS, and a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

REAL AND IM. CHUNY LACE COLLARS.
REAL AND IM. VAL. LACE COLLARS, REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, SETTS, EDGINGS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, HAMBURG TRIMMING AND FLOUNCING, SWISS AND CAMBRIC EDGE AND INSERTINGS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETTS, various styles.

Puff Illusion, Swiss and French Cambric Waists.

PARIS RUFFLINGS AND SHIRTING, COLLARS, SETTS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS AND EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS IN GUIPURE AND CHUNY LACE, GALLOONS, FANCY BRAID, BUTTONS, SMALL WARES AND HOOP TRIMMING.

Bead Streamers Ornaments and Setts.

BUTTONS.

In the choicest styles in JET, SILVER, FANCY COLORED JET, BLACK AND WHITE PEARL, IMPERIELLE, JET, BALL, GLASS AND CAMEO, plain and painted.
CORSET SKEWS, COILS, HAIR PUFFS AND ROLLS, DUPLEX ELLIPTIC and BONTON HOOP SKIRTS, BELTS, BELT CLASPS AND BUCKLES, FANS in great variety from palm leaf to ivory, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, for ladies and gents, SHET FANS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
BUTTERFLIES, SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS, TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS, HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, and a

FULL LINE OF NOTIONS.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

jel6:d24

NEW GOODS!

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

We are now opening an elegant assortment of NEW GOODS, embracing the richest styles of

REAL LACE GOODS.
REAL SILK PARASOLS.
REAL SILK FANS.
FINE BONNET RIBBONS.
NEW SILK TRIMMINGS.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
FINE PEARL BUTTONS.

We have also a beautiful lot of
REAL CLUNEY LACES AND INSERTINGS.
We would invite special attention to a new and splendid assortment of
LADIES' BUFF AND WHITE BERLIN GLOVES.
Gents' Fine Kid Gloves, Havana Shades.
An assortment of new colors in KID GLOVES.
BLACK LACE MITTS—new styles;
Also, a complete assortment of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, DERBY TIES, SCARFS; COLLARS, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
LADIES and GENT'S GAUZE MERINO UNDERVEST.

To Merchants and Dealers.

Our Wholesale Department, now well stocked with every thing in the NOTION LINE, which we offer to the Trade as low as any house East or West.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street,

Agents for the "CLOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY." BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT at Manufacturers' Prices.

my12

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Have just opened a large new stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Adapted to the present season's trade, which they offer at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

New Prints, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, White Goods, Dress Goods, Shawls, Balmorals, Notions, Cottonades, Farmers' & Mechanics' Cassimeres, Jeans Cloths' Linens, Drills, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, BURLAPS, COTTON & LINEN DUCK, &C.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

jel1

CARR McCANDLESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood St.,
(Third house above Diamond Alley,)
jel6:d3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.
EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge.
ALLEGHENY, PA.
Branch Store at Salem, Ohio. my24:b59

R. B. JEFFRIES,
Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,
No. 6 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

Sa A large assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and SMOKING TOBACCO of the best quality kept on hands. my25:b59

GEORGE BLUMENSCHEIN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
SEGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO,
Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.,
No. 4 Seventh Street,
Near corner of Liberty,)
my24:b14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEGRAW,
MANUFACTURER OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,
45 Hand Street.

A general assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches always on hand. my24:b61

BERNARD WIEMAN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO
SNUFF AND SEGARS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 205 Ohio St., Allegheny City.
je7:d30

PAINTERS.
JOHN T. GRAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh.

Plain and Ornamental Signs in every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. je5:d3

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
North East corner of Third and Market Streets
fly4 PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on First Page.

The Gazette.—Persons leaving the city during the summer, can have the GAZETTE mailed to them by leaving their address at our counting room.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

The Criminal Court met at the usual hour this morning, Judges Sterritt and Brown on the bench. The following, cases were disposed of:

NOT GUILTY.

A. Torrence was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor without license. The evidence was not deemed sufficiently conclusive, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendants to pay the costs.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

Mary Jane Dougherty was next arraigned for the larceny of a large amount of clothing, etc., from the residence of Mr. Daniel Bart, in the Eighth ward. The accused had been in the employ of Mr. Bart, as domestic, but left suddenly one night after "packing her trunks" with articles that did not belong to her. She plead guilty and was remanded for sentence.

A COLORED LARCENIST.

Benjamin Johnson plead guilty to an indictment of larceny. He was charged with stealing a pair of pants and vest from Geo. Burnside, employed as driver, by Gen. Howe. The articles were taken from a room over the stable on Water street, Alleghany, occupied by the driver as a sleeping apartment. The defendant was remanded for sentence.

CHARGED WITH HORSE STEALING.

Jones Palmer was arraigned on a charge of stealing a horse. The indictment was based on the oath of John Miller, and was found at the December term. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

A CHARGE NOT SUSTAINED.

Jacob Matter was arraigned on a charge of rape, alleged to have been committed upon the person of Catharine Hoell. The offense was alleged to have been perpetrated at Swaltzer Hall, Penn street, on the night of January 23d inst. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Jacob F. Bauer was tried on two charges of bigamy. It was alleged by the prosecuting witness, George M. Jacobs, that defendant on the 16th of May, 1857, married Margaret Rist, and on the 20th of July, 1865, while she was still living, he was, for the second time, married to Miss Elizabeth Berthram, both of the ladies being residents of Allegheny county. She jury were not convinced of the guilt of the defendant, and returned a verdict of not guilty, imposing the costs on the prosecutor.

NOT GUILTY.

Elizabeth Hinton, colored, was placed on trial for the larceny of some bed clothing. The defense showed that the prosecution was malicious, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

William Auth was indicted upon a charge of selling liquor without license. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and ordered the county to pay the cost of prosecution.

William Walsh pleaded guilty to two indictments for selling liquor without a license. Sentence deferred.

Patrick Burke pleaded guilty to the same charge. Sentence not passed.

John Hess, constable of West Birmingham, pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license. In view of his office, and from the fact that he is an old offender, having been convicted upon two similar charges, at the March term of Court, he was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment of sixty days in the county jail. The singular part of this case was that the accused made the return himself.

Darby McDonough was found guilty of selling liquor without a license. He was not sentenced.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Thomas Dougherty was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, upon oath of Darby McDonough. He was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars, and costs of prosecution and to undergo a term of ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

The cases on the docket have nearly all been disposed of, and the Court will probably wind up the business of the term to-morrow.

Pen Portraits of Prominent Pittsburghers.

The editor of the Lewisburg *Chronicle*, was on the traverse jury at the United States District Court, held last week at Williamsport. For the benefit of his readers, he painted with his own the portraits of a number of gentlemen more or less prominent in this section of the state. In order that it may be known what manner of a first he is, we insert some of his pictures into our columns:

Wilson M'Candless.—About sixty-five years old, hair and side whiskers perfectly white, short and plump, face ruddy, countenance pleasing, ears resting heavily on his side, beard trimmed, eyes that chase the very picture of contentment and conscious rectitude.

Walter H. Lowrie.—Finely built, perhaps five years younger than M'Candless, eye small but brilliant, and sunk back beneath the protruding lashes, top of his head bald and surrounded with gray hair at the base. Very intellectual looking, wears a white checker, and appears happy as a Presbyterian president, at a salary of ten thousand a year.

Marshal Murdoch.—About fifty-five, short and stout, silver grey hair and goatee, heavy over-shot brows, quiet, unobtrusive—a courteous, honest old man.

United States District Attorney Carnahan.—About thirty-five, heavy set, active, hair bushy and red as a peonk, with heavy whiskers of the same hue. Appears to understand his business well.

Chief Clerk Sproul.—A clerical looking gentleman, of fifty-odd years, and has been notably extraordinary in appearance.

James I. Kelly, speaker of last winter's House of Representatives.—About thirty-five, short and hair and whiskers, rather under common size, quiet, unobtrusive, observing young man, with a winning countenance.

Senator T. J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh.—About sixty, large, rotund, with a clearing over the top of his silver grey head, and balance of capillary shrubbery not very carefully attended to. Looks like a man of solidity.

Seth T. Hurd, editor Brownsville *Clipper*.—About fifty-five, heavy, solemn, quiet; silver grey, bushy hair, which to all appearances received its last combing on his mother's knee. The inside of his head, however, is in excellent condition.

J. Heron Foster, editor of Pittsburgh *Dispatch*.—Not quite forty-five, (and a grandfather at that,) slim, cadaverous, long thin hair, sleepy looking customer, but greatly deceives his looks in this respect. Side pockets stuffed with exchanges.

The Freedmen.

It is known to many in this community, that for two or three years efforts have been put forth through the Freedmen's Aid Commission to elevate the emancipated blacks. The society organized in Pittsburgh, and known as the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, has been doing much in this work in Tennessee and Alabama. The schools under its care are now enjoying a vacation and the teachers have returned north. These schools will be re-opened in September if teachers are sent. But they cannot be commissioned unless the society be provided with funds. We appeal, therefore, to the christian and patriotic men and women of Western Pennsylvania, to come to our assistance. We ought to do more this year than last. We can do far more if we will. The claims of the poor freedmen are not a whit less now than then. God has not been less kind in blessing you, and his demands to-day call for more than your substance are as imperative as ever. We will be grateful for contributions, great or small. But it is important that the Board should know early the probable amount of pecuniary aid that will be afforded, so that it may know how in my be enabled to act. It will not be long until a number of colored persons in the south will be ready to teach, and until tuition fees may be paid to such extent as to almost relieve us of the burden of this part of the matter. In the meantime let us not turn away our sympathies from these ignorant millions, nor forget our obligation to aid them in acquiring those fitnesses for usefulness in the world. "They who give to the poor lend to the Lord, and he will pay them again." All contributions should be sent to Rev. Jos. S. Travelli, 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. B. C.

Pennsylvania Railroad Change of Time.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announce in to-day's paper a change of time in the arrival and departure of their "Fast Line," and the arrival of the "Day Express" and Altoona Accommodation. By this arrangement, which goes into effect to-day, the Fast Line will leave the Union Depot at 10:15 P. M., instead of ten o'clock, as heretofore, and will arrive at two o'clock A. M., instead of 2:10, as formerly. The Day Express will leave as usual at three o'clock A. M., but will arrive at 10:50 P. M., instead of 11:30. The Altoona Accommodation train will reach Hollidaysburg at 9:05, instead of 10:30. These changes have been made with a view of affording additional facilities to the traveling public, and cannot fail to meet with commendation from those who will be benefitted thereby. The road throughout is admirably managed, and the promptness with which its immense traffic is carried on, the closest attention to the interests of the traveling public, and the energetic efforts to provide for the comfort and convenience of passengers, are deserving of the highest credit.

False Pretense—A German named Jacob J. Anson yesterday appeared before Alderman Humbert, and instituted proceedings against Gabriel Tyler for obtaining money under false pretense. It appears that Tyler, some time last winter, obtained seventy-five dollars from Anson, giving in exchange a set of harness which he represented as his lawful property. A few days since a third party named Miller claimed the harness, and, proving them to be his, Anson was forced to give them up. Tyler was arrested and gave bail for his appearance at Court.

Surety of the Peace.—Elizabeth Morgan was before Justice Lipp, of Birmingham, yesterday, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Ellen Davis. The defendant alleges that Ellen has made threats against her peace on various occasions, owing to which she is afraid to leave her own door. Elizabeth gave bail to keep the peace and was allowed to depart.

W. B. Scott, Esq., senior editor of the *Tribune*, published at Nashville, will lecture before the K. of L. of Allegheny, and the citizens generally, in the lecture room of Avery College, (under Avery Mission Church,) Tuesday evening, July 3d, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, free. E. K. AKER, President.

S. A. NEALE, Secretary.

Assault and Battery—Mary Mulligan yesterday appeared before Alderman Lynch and made oath against Bernard Holden for assault and battery. The accused was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer at the September term of the Criminal Court.

TELEGRAMS.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Engagement between the Prussians and Hessians—War Formally Declared Against Austria by the Prussians—Arrival of the Steamers Bremen and City of Boston.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamer Bremen, from Southampton on the 20th ult., has arrived. The steamers Alleppo and City of Cork arrived out on the 19th ult. The Eriesson did not sail on the 23d ult. in consequence of the Continental war.

The Great Eastern leaves Medway with the new cable on the 30th. The laying of the cable commences on July 8.

The Prussians entered Saxony on the 15th, in addition to the invasion across the eastern and western frontiers.

The King issued a proclamation to the faithful and left Dresden to join the army, accompanied by Baron Biust.

The entry of the Prussians into Saxony was preceded by a formal declaration of war.

The Prussian Minister is about to leave Dresden.

The entry of the Austrians into Saxony is hourly expected.

The Prussians are advancing on Warsen, and have occupied Labbah, Lettian and Meissan. It is also rumored that the Saxon army has effected a junction with the Austrians

An engagement took place between the Prussians and Hessians near Frankfort. One regiment of Hessians were almost annihilated.

The Prussians are pushing on to Bohemia. The Federal plan of operation is the conquest of Holstein. Oldenburg had withdrawn from the confederation.

Garibaldi had left Como. As soon as the volunteers are completely equipped they will proceed to Bergamo and Brescia.

The *Mercur* says: The Prussians entered Dresden on the 17th. The king of Saxony has withdrawn into Bohemia, and the king of Hanover Crown Prince joined the army at Gottingen. Diplomatic relations between Bavaria and Prussia are broken off, and the Minister has left Berlin. The Prussians occupy Hanover and Cassele and threaten Frankfort.

The Italian Chamber annulled Mazzini's election.

RUSSIA—The vanguard of a strong Russian army corps arrived at Tarnogrod.

The Portuguese Cortes has closed. Portugal will observe strict neutrality.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* says a majority of the guaranteeing powers are opposed to Turkish intervention in the principalities.

France, England and Russia have protested.

THE LATEST.—*Berlin, June* 19.—Prussia formally declared war against Austria yesterday. The Minister of Hesse Darmstadt has been ordered to leave the Prussian capital, on account of the seizure of the Prussian telegraph station at Hamburg by Darmstadt soldiers.

Reichenburg, June 17.—An army corps 30,000 strong bivouacked at Beresdorf last night. It is rumored and expected to-day at Zeittennersdorf, and 5,000 at Littdorf.

The Prussians occupied Zidenburg in considerable force. Reinforcements were still pouring into Egar.

Bohemia, June 19.—On Saturday 2,000 Prussians occupied Merchen, two miles from Leipsic, and subsequently Wurzen, Dahlen and Riesa. Railway communication between Leipsic and Riesa has been destroyed.

The Westphalian army corps, stationed at Schkenditz, is going to the Silesian frontier.

STRASBURG, June 18.—A demonstration against the Prussian policy took place on Sunday at Karlsruhe.

Baden troops have gone to Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, ON THE MAIN, June 18.—From 30,000 or 40,000 Federal troops are assembled before this city.

VIENNA, June 19.—Advices from Bohemia state that the Saxon Royal Arms have been removed from all places occupied by the Prussians and replaced by Prussian arms. Considerable contributions have been raised.

Up to the present time the Prussians have not crossed the Austrian frontier.

NEISSE, June 19.—The Austrians commenced hostilities yesterday. An Austrian patrol crossed the Silesian frontier at Guhran and fired upon a Prussian patrol. Four thousand Prussians are marching toward the frontier.

BERLIN, June 19.—At the request of the Prussian Government the French Government has consented to protect the Prussian interests in Austria and Bavaria. A battle is expected near Hof.

FLORENCE, June 19.—The Italian Government formally declared war against Austria yesterday. The Italian ministry has been reconstructed under Brecasoli. The persons attached to the King's household have left Florence to join his Majesty at the camp.

It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned, and it is believed he would be succeeded by Cardinal Altieri.

VERY LATE.—LONDON, June 18, Evening.—In consequence of the eleven majority against the Government, Mr. Gladstone has put himself into communication with the Queen at Balmoral, and the House of Commons was adjourned until Monday. No business was done in Parliament this evening.

Suicide of Senator Lane, of Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, July 2.—Senator Lane, of this State, shot himself last evening, inflicting a wound which resulted fatally at nine o'clock to-day. He had been acting very strangely for several days, and a close watch had been kept over him; but while riding out with his brother-in-law, Mr. McCall, and Capt. Adams, brother of his second wife, got out of his vehicle, stepped at the rear of the government farm, residence of McCall, and stepping to the rear drew a pistol and shot himself in the mouth, the ball passing out through the top of the skull. It was undoubtedly the result of temporary mental derangement. This is the third member of the family who has killed himself. The occurrence created universal sadness here.

Arrival of Treasure at New York.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamer Northern Light brings $1,000,000 from California.

STATEMENT OF THE REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, on the 30th day of April, 1866.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, (being first liens on Real Estate,)	$206,367 66
U. S. 7-30 Bonds,	50,000 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	20,000 00
Real Estate,	499 00
Interest due May 1st, on above, (not yet realized,)	3,500 33
Office Furniture,	305 00
Cash,	42,629 76
Total,	$340,301 35

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors,	$320,180 71
Amount due Depositors, Interest May 1st, 1866,	8,416 89
	$328,597 60
Balance Contingent Fund,	11,703 75
	$340,301 35

The above is a true statement.

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the first Dition, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing statement correct.

WM. H. SMITH.
H. CHILDS.
W. B. COPELAND.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—W. B. COPELAND.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TOBIN.
Trustees—Hon. T. M. HOWE, Hon. B. Moorhead, Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey, N. Voegtly, Jacob Painter, Harvey Childs, W. B. Copeland, Wm. H. Smith.

Interest allowed on Deposits in this Institution at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable to the Depositor in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and compounded.

Interest commences on Deposits on the 1st and 15th days of every month.

Open for Deposit from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. daily; also, on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

OFFICE—63 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my30:b60

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS
Bankers,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

INCLUDING
United States Sixes of '81,
Do. do '25,
Do. Fives of '81,
Do. Seven-Thirties,
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.
Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. jal3:ly

PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL BANK
OF
COMMERCE,
CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.
Capital, - - - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States on favorable terms.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought and Sold.

OFFICERS:
A. PATTERSON, President. JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH G. CURRIE, Vice President. JOSEPH H. HILL, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON,	WM. REED,
JAMES M'CANDLESS,	ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
CHAS. LOCKHART,	WM. DOUGLAS,
WM. H. BROWN,	WM. S. HAVEN.
JOHN MELLON.	my21:d3wTTT.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1866, - - $2,357,849 26

Capital,	$ 200,000
Accrued Premiums,	971,000
Invested Premiums,	1,066,264
Unsettled Claims,	8,416
Income for 1866,	300,000
Losses Paid since,	8,000,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N. Bancker,	Isaac Lea,
Tobias Wagner,	Edward S. Dale,
Samuel Grant,	George Fales,
Jacob R. Smith,	Alfred Filler,
George W. Richards,	Fra's W. Lewis, M.D
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.	
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.	
JAS. W. M'CALLISTER, Sec'y pro tem.	
J. G. COFFIN, Agent.	
Corner Wood and Third streets.	

SPICED SALMON—Just received from Boston, a supply of new Spiced Salmon, put up in four pound tin cans, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW.
Corner of Liberty and Hand street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN.

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER is QUEEN, not only in NAME, but in VIRTUES.

Is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

An infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing grey hair to its original life color; arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; eradicating scurf and dandruff; and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, use

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.
my30:b92

WM. BARNHILL & CO.

BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FLUE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. jeqc41

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOILER COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 16 FIRST and 12 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:d3&wT

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS,
HUBBARD, BRO. & CO., Manufacturers of PATENT CAST STEEL CIRCULAR SAWS, warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and CIRCULARS, made from Cast Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, Butcher and Shoe KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SMITHFIELD STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and drilling done at reasonable rates. je5:d3

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINES & MILLERS,
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, HANGERS, and all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER and SHEET IRON WORK.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers of IRON VAULT DOORS AND VAULT LIGHTS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 and 93 SECOND STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Cemetery Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh8:y

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,
an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prevail and which destroy the happiness of married life. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my22:b52&wT

NOTICES.

NOTICE

To the Tax Payers of the City of Pittsburgh.

THE CITY TREASURER is now ready to receive all taxes payable at this office, No. 119 fourth street, subject to a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. if paid before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

The Mercantile Licenses are due and must be paid before the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT in order to save cost and expense of suit before an Alderman.

jel6:d3 WM. EICHBAUM, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership heretofore existing between HENRY HARTMASTER and HENRY MARTIN, doing business under the firm and style of HARTMASTER & MARTIN, was dissolved on TUESDAY, June 26th inst., by mutual consent.

HENRY HARTMASTER will settle up all the accounts, pay all debts of the firm, and collect all the assets.

HENRY HARTMASTER,
HENRY MARTIN.
je28:3t

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF SIXTH WARD BOUNTY CERTIFICATES are hereby notified to present the same, for redemption, at the office of J. M. SHUSH, No. 20 Penn street, within TEN DAYS, after which time they will cease to be redeemed. By order of

jel6:d3t SIXTH WARD SCHOOL BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE REMAINING PART of the large property for sale laid out in Boyd & Allen's plan of lots, will be sold in lots or by the acre, plentiful for gardening purposes or for city residence, on SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, on the premises, at Kirkpatrick & Mellon, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, or to RICHARD ALLEN, on the property, at Lower St. Clair Hotel. my31:d3

COAL, COKE, &c.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill,) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

Lump, Nut Coal or Slack,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

Orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:b29

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke,
OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton, first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth Ward, and on second side canal basin, Lower Liberty, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best quality of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates. Orders left at any of the Yards will receive prompt attention. my25:b59

The Fountain Horticultural
ICE CREAM SALOON
in Wilkins' Hall, Fourth street, near Smithfield, is now open.

The best filled, coolest and most inducing FLOWER GARDEN SALOON in the state.

Ice cream, cakes and confectionaries always on hand.

A FINE ORCHESTRA has been engaged for the season, and will be in attendance EVERY NIGHT (except Sunday) from seven till twelve o'clock.

Best ice cream, fruits, and beverages always on hand.

my22:b48 MADAME RUHE, Manageress

SUPERIOR OAK TANNED, PATENT STRETCHED AND RIVETED
LEATHER BELTING AND HOSE,
Manufactured at No. 58 SMITHFIELD ST., by
HARTLEY, PHELPS & CO.
Also, Agents for New York Rubber Co.

Gum Belting.

Always on Hand, a superior Quality of LACE LEATHER and GUM HYDRANT HOSE, COPPER RIVETS and BURRS, WASHERS, etc., etc. je24:60

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, June 27th, 1866.

WHARF IMPROVEMENT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, July 7th, for grading three parts of the Wharf lying in front of Morgan, Grantham and Walnut streets, upon the grade established by the high and low water lines.

The filling to be covered with eighteen inches of Rolling Mill Slag, or other material equal to slag.

Bidders will state their choice and will be required to furnish the earth filling and the slag.

Bidders are requested to state the price payable in cash, also, the price payable in due bills, to be issued by the city, redeemable in twenty years, with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 7 per cent.

By direction of the Committee on Wharves and Landings.

R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, June 23, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A SEWER.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the construction of a Brick Sewer, beginning on the North Common, at the point of intersection of Third street and Cedar avenue, in the Third ward; thence westwardly 541 feet to sandusky street, to be of a calibre of 15 feet; thence westwardly 644 feet to Federal street, of a calibre of five feet; thence westwardly 620 feet to Beaver street, of a calibre of 6½ feet; thence southwardly 1625 feet to the culvert on Western avenue, of a calibre of six feet. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of W. M. CLENDENIN, Engineering Regulator.

R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.
je26

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 23d, 1866.

CITY WEIGH SCALES.—Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Finance Committee of the City of Pittsburgh, will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 2d, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Weighmasters for the several City Weigh Scales. Bidders will state how much of the gross revenue arising from said scales they will give to the city for the use of the same.

je23:d3 JNO. McCARGO, City Controller.

SILVER GLOSS STARCH—100 boxes Kingsford's Silver Gloss Starch put up for family, in paper and wood boxes, for sale by the case or less quantity and for sale by

JOHN A. RENSHAW.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.
22d DISTRICT.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of the 22d Congressional District are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the various Wards, Boroughs and Townships in said District,

On Saturday, August 11th,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to meet in County Convention on TUESDAY, AUGUST 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress.

The primary elections in the townships will be held between the hours of four and six o'clock, and in the wards and boroughs between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M. In the wards and boroughs the elections shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking or by ballot.

By order of the Committee.

WM. AND JESSON, E. W. THOMAS, } Secretaries. my24:b46:d&wF

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT.

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD

Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends, in response to their call upon him, his name is now presented by them as a candidate for nomination for Congress for the 22d District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. my7:tc

CONGRESS

GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY

IS A CANDIDATE IN THE 22D DISTRICT.
mh5:fmd

CONGRESS.—The friends of

HON. JOHN P. PENNEY

Will present his name to the Convention of

PH. R. MERTZ.

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, July 2, 1866.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 150, but declined to 149¾@150; again advanced to 150¾, and after the news of the steamer Java being unknown, closed at 150¼. 1881's were quoted at 106⅜@106; Five Twenties, (old) 104½; (new) 103¾; Ten Forties, 97¾; Seven Thirties, 103⅛@103⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.R., 88¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R., 99½; Erie, 62⅝—an advance, and Chicago & Northwestern at 59½.

The Java's news is regarded as decidedly favorable. Our bonds have advanced considerably in Germany, and are eagerly bought up in preference to the bonds of the smaller belligerantties; as the larger States are so heavily in debt that it will take another generation or so to pay up interest and new war debts. Heretofore, only the "gentry" have invested in our bonds, but the farmer, artisan and common laborer, are converting their surplus funds in a security that they can use whenever they desire to leave home for the land of freedom.

The effect of these purchases are easily calculated upon. The shipment of bonds will give such an abundance of exchange that it cannot be absorbed in the ordinary channels of trade, and specie has to be remitted. We may thus get back a large amount of the coin recently sent across the water, the present premium on gold will not long be sustained, and our bonds will steadily appreciate. Whatever may be the future value of our currency, it is certain that our fees will be small when we sell our securities to foreigners at 74 cents on the dollar, for gold at 150 perhaps buy them back when greenbacks are worth 90 cents.

The supply of money is increasing in the east, and large purchases of bonds indicate an easy money market for some time to come. There is considerable inquiry for Government's in this market, but our people do not seem to have courage enough to buy while they are low. As soon as 5-20's sell at 106 (and this will doubtless be their value in a few days) they will want to invest but it will then be too late. Never violate the golden rule in trade, "buy when an article is low and sell when it will yield a fair return."

The following dividends are announced:

Union National Bank	5 per cent.
National Iron Bank	3 per cent.
Mechanics National Bank	6 per cent.
Farmer's Deposit National Bank	6 per cent.
Kanawha Oil Co	2 per cent.
German Fire Insurance Co	4 per cent.

—The effect of the European war upon this country will probably first show itself in the increased demand for our breadstuffs from both the Continent and England and France. During the prevalence of peace England and France import largely from the great corn-growing regions around the Baltic and Black seas. All these sources of supply will now necessarily be cut off, or diverted into the continental war channels. These two countries will therefore draw upon us, it may be for as large an amount as in 1861, when, owing to the shortness of their crops, they imported from the United States 36,781,230 bushels of wheat, and 3,181,420 barrels of flour. Though the prospects for our cereals were by no means flattering earlier in the season, later reports are of a decidedly encouraging character, and give assurance to believe that we may be able to fill the anticipated foreign demands to be made upon us. It is to be hoped that such will be the case. It assumed as we shall suffer enough in other ways from the European conflict to more than compensate for any benefit reaped from a large and profitable sale of cereals.

—The New York *Commercial List*, in noticing the immediate payment of some thirty millions of certificates of indebtedness by order of the Treasury Department, says:

It is thought that this action of the Department is the intuitive step towards placing the new 5-per cent loan. We understand that the Secretary intends, if possible, to avoid the necessity of another loan. We consider it certain that the loan will be offered, and complete success, but we confess to some doubt of placing a 6-per cent loan—except the amount for which bonds will be offered for something below par. However, the plethora of money and the low rates of interest current favor the enterprise, and we sincerely trust that our anticipations may be realized. Any other course would imply assumption of facts. We certainly ought to be able to place a 5-per cent loan, and it ought to be as easy to do it with gold at upwards of 140 per cent. premium as it was with gold at 200 per cent premium. But the fact that a resumption of specie payments is seemingly further off than it was a year ago may have some opposite effect.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:

The Canadian Parliament has passed a bill levying a tax of 5c per cubic foot on all coarse grains, and 20 cents per barrel on all flour imported into Canada from the United States. For the purpose of protecting Canadian millers, which is regarded as a small tariff. We can hardly complain of retaliation for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty; but the only effect it can have will be to force all the grain through the New York canals instead of the St. Lawrence River. If Canada is a free market for our produce, it might effect United States interests; but it is only an object to the ocean, and the Western producer will be benefited only by the reduction of the enhancement in the rates of freight consequent upon the shutting up of the Canadian Canals. On the other hand, the carrying trade of Canada will be practically destroyed, and the property of all kinds will be unproductive.

In view of this shutting up of the St. Lawrence outlet to the ocean, Congress ought to pass the Niagara ship canal bill without further delay, and New York ought to enlarge her canals so as to accommodate the produce trade of the West, which is annually increasing.

A case of interest to bondholders has been decided by the Treasury Department, upon the following established facts: Mr. Waag bought ten $1,000 United States bonds, without coupons, a few months ago. Having no safe means of the coupons, as he asserts, for additional security against fire, burglary, &c. Four of the bonds were subsequently stolen from him, and the theft was immediately reported to the U. S. Mr. Taylor decided that for bonds and coupons returned entire, though separated, there is no question on hand, for those that are lost but not recovered, new bonds cannot be issued. The law does not authorize the issuance of new for lost or stolen ones. The holder can collect the interest on the coupons as they mature but nothing more can be done.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The money market remains very easy, at 5 per cent. on call. Discounts are dull and prime paper passes at 8@6½ per cent. The gold market was weaker towards the close of the day, owing to the advance in Sterling on the other side. The price fell to 150¾ at the close. The two extremes of the day were 150⅝ and 150¾. The Assistant Treasurer at this post, paid out $274,175 as interest on the 1881 and other bonds. Government securities were firm this afternoon, and in demand under the Funding scheme. The following were the closing prices: Coupons of 1881, 106@106¼; Coupons of 1864, 103⅝@103¾; 10-40 Coupons, 97@97¼; June 7-30's, 103⅝@103¾; July 10, 103⅝@103¾.

The Stock Exchange and Open Board have adjourned over to-day. To-morrow, therefore, this fair to be light, and will all be transacted in the street. The Gold Exchange will be open as usual.

At the afternoon session the market was dull and steady for the Petroleum and Mining shares. Petroleum stocks—200 shares of Brownhelm Run oil, at 50; 100 shares of Hamilton Farm, at 4; 100 shares of Oil Creek, at 35; 200 shares of Shade River, at 57; 10,000 shares of United States, at 200; 50 shares of do ⅓ at 80. Mining stocks—200 shares of Consolidated Gregory Gold, at 21; 200 shares of do, at 50; 100 shares of do 5 ⅓ at 21.25; 100 shares of do ⅓ at 10; 10,000 shares of Gunnell Gold, B 5, 110; 10 shares of Smith & Parsons, at 25.

The Northern light, from Panama, brought $1,600 in specie.

The *Post's* money article says: The European news has had but little effect in Wall street, except to give a slight upward tendency to gold. The loan market is easy at higher rates, and the discount demand is small, rates being 5@6 per cent. for first class names. The stock market is dull. Government securities are steady, but inactive. Railroad shares are neglected, except Erie, which a speculative clique is trying to put up. There were more than 8,000 shares bought in them at the first session this morning. After the board Erie sold as high as 62⅞, Reading closed at 104½, Illinois Central, 139½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 99¼@99⅝.

New York Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton nominal, at 30@ 30c for middling. Flour opened quite active, and 10@15c lower, closed quiet, but 10@15c above yesterday's closing prices; State, $5.80@6.30 for extra State; $5.95@6.25 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $10.25@14.75 for trade brands; also 250 sacks French flour at $17.00, in bond for export. Wheat 2@3c lower; sales 108,000 bushels at $2.60 for new extra mess, to find stock, old and new, July 1st, 1865, 16,575 packages; same date last month, 19,287 packages; same date last year, 21,154 packages. Beef quiet; new plain mess, and $21.00@23.00